

# REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 22nd October 1887.

## CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
M. Notovitch of the <i>Moscow Gazette</i> ...	1019	Natives in the Civil Service ...	1023
Dhuleep Singh and the <i>Moscow Gazette</i> ...	ib.	The Hon'ble Govinda Ranade ...	ib.
The Anglo-Indian papers on Afghan affairs ...	ib.	Disposal of the property of the late ex-King of Oudh ...	ib.
Troubles in Afghanistan ...	ib.	Reduction of expenditure in Madras ...	ib.
The Afghan difficulty ...	ib.	Enquiry into the loss of the <i>Sir John Lawrence</i> ...	ib.
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		Use of country-made articles in Government offices...	1024
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		The Statutory Civil Service ...	ib.
The Berhampore Police ...	ib.	Reduction of the number of engineers ...	ib.
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		Outstill at Chanditollah ...	ib.
The Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilfamari, in the district of Rungpore ...	1020	The Assam Health Report ...	ib.
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		A ryot whipped to death by an indigo-planter ...	1026
The Indian Jails ...	ib.	The ex-Rajah of Pooree ...	ib.
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		The defences of the Sone bridge ...	1026
The agricultural scholarships ...	ib.	Sir Charles Turner's opinion about the employment of natives ...	ib.
The boarding-house at Dhubri, Assam ...	ib.	The outstill at Uluberia, in the district of Howrah ...	1027
The middle vernacular and middle English schools in Bengal ...	1021	Postal irregularities in the Uluberia sub-division ...	ib.
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>		Clerks in Government offices ...	ib.
A municipal nuisance ...	ib.	Extra allowances of Bombay civilians ...	ib.
Lord Dufferin and Local Self-Government ...	ib.	The Civil Service Commission ...	ib.
The streets of Calcutta ...	ib.	The Statutory Civil Service ...	1028
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>		<b>III.—LEGISLATIVE.</b>	
The condition of the Behar peasantry ...	ib.	The estate of the late ex-King of Oudh ...	
<b>(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—</b>		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Mr. Campbell as Agent of the East Indian Railway...	1022	The Government of India and the Maharajah Holkar ...	
Calcutta tram cars ...	ib.	The Nizam's donation ...	
A railway accident ...	ib.	The Nizam's donation ...	
Roads in the Howrah district ...	ib.	The Nizam's offer ...	
The condition of the roads in Bengal ...	1023	The Nizam's offer ...	
		The Maharajah Holkar and his mother ...	
		The Nizam's donation ...	
		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
		Nil.	
		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
		Administration of the estate of Wajid Ali Shah ...	
		The Nizam's donation ...	
		The <i>Pioneer</i> and the Native Press ...	
		Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's letter ...	
		The Nizam's donation ...	
		The ex-Rajah of Pooree ...	



	Page.		Page.
The Pioneer newspaper and the Native Press of Bengal ... ..	1033	URIYA PAPERS.	
The Native Press ... ..	1034	Municipal Female Hospitals ... ..	1036
The Pioneer newspaper ... ..	ib.	Bengali versus Sanskrit ... ..	1037
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh ... ..	ib.	Rainfall in Cuttack ... ..	ib.
Dhuleep Singh ... ..	1035	The Orissa Coast Canal ... ..	ib.
Dhuleep Singh ... ..	ib.	The Board of Revenue ... ..	ib.
Lord Dufferin and clerks in the Government offices ... ..	ib.	The Forest Department ... ..	ib.
The late Divya Singh of Pooree ... ..	ib.	A Railway to Pooree ... ..	ib.
The Calcutta correspondent of the Times ... ..	ib.	Bhudruck municipal matters ... ..	ib.
Supply of official papers ... ..	ib.	Sanskrit in the Calcutta University ... ..	ib.
The Pioneer and the Native Press ... ..	ib.	Railways in Orissa ... ..	1038
The Pioneer and the Native Press of Bengal ... ..	1036		

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar ... ..	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh... ..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibási" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrial ... ..	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	.....	
6	"Púrva Bangabási" ... ..	Noakhally ... ..	.....	
7	"Púrva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	700	
8	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar, Assam ... ..	.....	
9	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore... ..	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
10	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	102	14th October 1887.
11	"Arya Pratibhá" ... ..	Halishahar ... ..	.....	
12	"Bangabási" ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	20,000	15th ditto.
13	"Bháratbási" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3,000	
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ... ..	302	
15	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh ... ..	600	
16	"Dacca Prakash" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	450	
17	"Dhumaketu" ... ..	Chandernagore ... ..	.....	
18	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ... ..	825	
19	"Garib and Mahavidya" ... ..	Dacca ... ..	.....	
20	"Grambási" ... ..	Uluberia ... ..	.....	17th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beaulah, Rajshahye... ..	200	
22	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ... ..	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ... ..	.....	14th ditto.



	Names of newspapers.			Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	<b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>					
	<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>					
24	"Nava Medini"	...	...	Midnapore	.....	
25	"Navavibhakar Sādhārānī"	...	...	Calcutta	1,000	17th October 1887.
26	"Paridarshak"	...	...	Sylhet	450	
27	"Prajā Bandhu"	...	...	Chandernagore	995	14th ditto.
28	"Pratikār"	...	...	Berhampore	600	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	...	...	Kakiniā, Rungpore	205	
30	"Sahachar"	...	...	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
31	"Samaya"	...	...	Ditto	2,350	14th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	...	...	Ditto	4,000	15th ditto.
33	"Sansodhini"	...	...	Chittagong	800	
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	...	...	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakāsh"	...	...	Calcutta	1,000	17th ditto.
36	"Śrīmanta Saudagār"	...	...	Ditto	.....	
37	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	...	...	Ditto	3,000	14th ditto.
38	"Surabhi and Patākā"	...	...	Ditto	700	
	<i>Daily.</i>					
39	"Dainik and Samachār Chandrikā"	...	...	Calcutta	7,000	16th to 20th October 1887.
40	"Samvād Prabhākar"	...	...	Ditto	200	
41	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	...	...	Ditto	300	
42	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	...	...	Ditto	500	
	<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
43	"Dacca Gazette"	...	...	Dacca	.....	
	<b>HINDI.</b>					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
44	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	...	...	Patna	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
45	"Aryāvarta"	...	...	Calcutta	.....	11th October 1887.
46	"Behar Bandhu"	...	...	Bankipore	.....	
47	"Bhārat Mitra"	...	...	Calcutta	1,500	13th ditto.
48	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	...	...	Ditto	500	10th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktā"	...	...	Ditto	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samāchār"	...	...	Bhagulpore	1,000	
	<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
51	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	...	...	Calcutta	250	14th ditto.
	<b>URDU.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	...	...	Arrah	.....	
53	"Anis"	...	...	Patna	.....	24th September & 1st October 1887.
54	"Gauhur"	...	...	Calcutta	196	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	...	...	Behar	150	
56	"Al Punch"	...	...	Bankipore	.....	10th October 1887.
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	...	...	Calcutta	340	
	<i>Daily.</i>					
58	"Urdu Guide"	...	...	Calcutta	212	14th to 20th October 1887.
	<b>URIA.</b>					
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
59	"Taraka and Subhāvartā"	...	...	Cuttack	.....	
60	"Pradīp"	...	...	Ditto	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
61	"Utkal Dīpikā"	...	...	Cuttack	200	10th & 17th September 1887.
62	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	...	...	Balasore	205	8th & 15th ditto.
63	"Sanskārik"	...	...	Cuttack	200	8th & 15th ditto.
64	"Navasamvād"	...	...	Ditto	.....	15th September 1887.







## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, has heard a rumour to the effect that M. Notovitch, the Indian correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, has stated that, when the Russians will arrive at the North-Western Frontier of India, the Punjabis will dance in joy at the near prospect of being able to rise against the British. If this rumour be true, M. Notovitch must be a fool. For, if Russia ever ventures to come near India, the whole population of India, and not the Punjabis alone, will dance in joy; but that dance will be the wild war dance of the Indians at the near prospect of shedding Russian blood, the dance of joy in helping the loved English rulers of the land to beat Russia away from the frontier of India.

SANACHAR,  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

2. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 16th October, referring to the attempt which the *Moscow Gazette* is making in the name of Dhuleep Singh to incite the people of India against English rule in this country, says that everybody ought to take note of the notorious fact that the people of India, not excepting the Punjabis, love the British Government more than they love Dhuleep Singh. The ex-King of Oudh has died, but the people of Oudh have not shed tears of grief for him or mourned his loss; and this should show how the Punjabis will be affected if even the direst misfortunes should befall Dhuleep Singh. The fact is that the people of India are happy under British rule. The defects of that rule are gradually disappearing, and will disappear entirely in the course of time; and with the improvement of the character of English rule, the attachment of the people to their English rulers is gradually increasing. The Indians now look upon the enemies of Englishmen as their own enemies. Dhuleep's letter will produce no effect whatever.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 16th, 1887

3. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th October, does not believe the news given in Anglo-Indian newspapers that a victory has been gained over the Ghilzais by the Amir's General Golam Haidar Khan Toki in an engagement. The Anglo-Indian papers, especially the *Englishman*, in their partiality for the Amir, often misstate facts and represent even the Amir's defeats as victories.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

4. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th October, says that, if the Meerut correspondent of the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper is to be believed, the troubles in Afghanistan have assumed a most serious aspect. Even those who were formerly opposed to Ayub's claim are now finding fault with the administration of the Amir. If this news be true, the English Government ought to adopt measures without delay to put down this state of things in Afghanistan.

SOM PRABASH,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

5. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 18th October, says that Taj Mahammad, one of the lieutenants of the late Shere Ali, has recently effected his escape from captivity, and is reported to have joined the Afghan rebels. Amir Abdur Rahman's position will become most critical if the rebels are led by Taj Mahammad.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 18th, 1887.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

6. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 14th October, complains of the prevalence of theft at Berhampore. Formerly a policeman was attached to each

MOORSHEDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
Oct. 14th 1887.



beat, but that is not practically done now. Police help is not now to be had in Berhampore when most wanted. The authorities should look to the matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

SANJIVANI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 15th October, has received a letter containing certain charges, such as irregular attendance at court, delay in disposing of cases, &c., against the Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilfamari, in the district of Rungpore.

(c)—*Jails.*

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

8. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th October, makes the following remarks regarding the administration of Indian Jails :—

- I. It is not desirable that, even in the case of the worst criminals, flogging should be resorted to. It does more harm than good.
- II. The form of punishment obtaining in the Bengal Jails is open to serious objection. Jail regulations are better in the other provinces than in Bengal. It is satisfactory that the matter has attracted the notice of both the Local and Supreme Governments.
- III. It is noted that jail mortality has decreased. Still better results may be expected if the benevolent instructions given by Lord Dufferin on this subject are given effect to. The food ration allowed to each convict is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and is certainly insufficient for a person who has to work very hard. Lord Dufferin has directed that arrangements should be made, so that each convict may get the full quantity of food required by him. This, if done, will save convicts from disease, and give great satisfaction to the public. Lord Dufferin also deserves thanks for directing that better arrangements should be made for cooking food for the convicts.
- IV. The object of jail discipline is to reform the character of convicts and not to torment them. But this principle is usually ignored or overlooked. The jail officers do not care so much to reform the character of the convicts as to torment them. This is due to the fact that there are very few men of character among the jail officers. This requires correction, and it is expected that both Lord Dufferin and Sir Steuart Bayley will see to it.

(d)—*Education.*

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, thinks that, notwithstanding the assurance of the Government of Bengal to the contrary, the agricultural scholarships in its gift have been abolished for good.

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

10. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 15th October, says that the boarding-house for the accommodation of the students of the Dhubri school is surrounded on all sides by dense jungle from which snakes creep into the rooms occupied by the boarders at night and cause alarm and confusion among them. The authorities are requested to look to the matter.



11. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 17th October, says that in

The middle vernacular and middle English schools in Bengal.

Bengal the middle vernacular and middle English schools are more useful than the higher class English schools; for it is the former that are chiefly resorted to by the children of the poor and middle class people. The generality of students in Bengal find it inconvenient to read in zillah schools. Those who read in the higher class English schools become utterly useless if they fail to pass the Entrance examination; but those, on the other hand, who read in the middle schools often acquire a good and useful knowledge of Bengali, even though they fail to pass the vernacular and minor examinations. Again, it is often good for those sons of rich people who possess a good character, but not much intellectual power, to read in the vernacular schools where they may acquire such knowledge of Bengali arithmetic and zemindary accounts as is sure to be of great practical use to them in after life. Thus it is desirable to raise the status and secure the permanence of the middle vernacular and middle English schools.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

12. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 14th October,

A municipal nuisance.

complaints that Chamars and Dhangars residing in Rup Babu's Bagan Bustee near the Upper Circular Road burn bones for the purpose of extracting marrow therefrom, and the bad smell which is consequently generated proves very disagreeable to gentlemen residing in that quarter. The Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality ought to remove the nuisance.

SULABH SAMACHAR  
& KUSHDAHA,  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

13. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th October, says

Lord Dufferin and Local Self-Government.

that the public in this country will be glad to learn that the Government of India has passed orders asking all municipalities in the country to give in their Annual Administration Reports a detailed account of municipal elections within their respective limits.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

14. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th October, says that, with the intro-

The streets of Calcutta.

duction of the drainage system into Calcutta, its streets have become more miry than before. To that system is also due the accumulation of water in the streets during and after showers of rain in the rainy season. To remedy these defects, the iron gratings through which the surface water finds its way into the subterraneous drains should be placed at intervals of 50 feet instead of 100 feet as at present. Special provision should be made during the rainy season to keep these gratings perfectly clean, and the streets should be metalled with bricks and not with stones. Streets metalled with bricks soak more surface water and therefore become less muddy after a shower of rain than streets metalled with stones.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

(f).—*Questions affecting the land.*

15. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th October, observes that the right

The condition of the Behar peasantry.

of occupancy is unknown in Behar, the ryot having no right even in the trees which grow within the area of his homestead. The Behar zemindars pay the labourers who cultivate the field at the rate of 3 or 4 pice per day. Making the ryot do unpaid work is also a common practice in Behar. Of the things which are produced within the limits of their estates, the zemindars can take any amount without paying the proper market price. After meeting the demands of the moneylender and the zemindar, the ryot

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.



has very little left for himself, although the land which he cultivates is exceedingly fertile, and generally yields two, and sometimes even three, crops a year. The indifference and heartlessness of the foreign rulers of this country is chiefly responsible for this state of things in Behar. It is not known whether any steps will be taken to ameliorate the condition of the Behar peasantry.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

**SARACHAR,**  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

Mr. Campbell as Agent of the East Indian Railway.

16. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, approves of Lord Dufferin's selection of Mr. Campbell as Agent of the East Indian

Railway in place of Sir Bradford Leslie.

**SAMAYA,**  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

Calcutta Tram cars.

17. The *Samaya*, of the 14th October, says that, in constructing their new covered cars, the Calcutta Tramways Company have not consulted the convenience of the passengers. These cars are more heavily made than the old ones, and the seats within them are so arranged that the backs of passengers touch one another. By reason of being covered these cars also become intolerably hot during the summer season. The only advantage which the new cars possess over the old ones is that they are more spacious. Why have the Tramways Company constructed such cars as these?

**SAMAYA.**

A railway accident.

18. The same paper, referring to the accident caused in a third class carriage in the mail train which started for Khulna from Sealdah at 9 P.M. on the 21st September, in consequence of some turpentine oil having caught fire, says that, though the accident in question was partly owing to the ignorance of the passenger who dropped a lighted match on the floor in order to see whether there was oil upon it or not, still the railway officers were in a great measure responsible for it. For the accident was due principally to two circumstances, namely, the absence of light in the carriage, and the careless manner in which the oil was allowed to be carried. The guard was also not free from blame. When the driver called out to him, he was nowhere to be found. It is to be hoped that the higher authorities of the Railway will take notice of the accident, and not shrink from taking proper steps in the matter.

**GRAMBASI,**  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

Roads in the Howrah district.

19. The *Grambasi*, of the 17th October, is glad to find that Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Howrah, has brought the following facts to the notice of the Government of Bengal in connection with the administration of the Road Cess Fund of the Howrah district:—"In the district of Howrah, the three southern thannas of Bagnan, Shyampur and Ulubaria have no road cess roads on account of the large amount spent on metalling entirely within thirteen miles from the centre of the town of Howrah. The Road Cess Funds are scarcely adequate to meet the district requirements in bridging and in metalling roads, and where metalling is wanted, I am of opinion that the cost should be provided by tolls, which, however, would secure a contribution from the mercantile classes, instead of expecting the land alone to pay for benefits which are enjoyed by all classes." The proposal is a good one no doubt, but it is difficult to say how far the requirements of thannas Bagnan, Shyampur and Ulubaria will be met by following the line of action proposed by Mr. Westmacott. The people of those thannas contribute a large sum to the Road Cess Fund without receiving any corresponding benefit. Their money is expended in metalling the roads in the neighbourhood of Howrah, and they have themselves to wade through mud for want of roads.



The best course which the members of the Road Cess Committee can take in this matter is to retrench the allotment for the construction of metalled roads in the neighbourhood of Howrah, and to construct one or two kutchas roads every year within the thannas named above.

20. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th October, says that, though it is now 12 years that road cess is being collected, the condition of the roads and the drainage in the villages of Bengal is as deplorable as ever. Government contents itself with publishing the road cess accounts year after year in the official *Gazette* without enquiring how far the promises held out by itself at the time of imposing the road cess have been or are in course of being fulfilled.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 20th, 1887.

(h)—General.

21. The *Aryavarta*, of the 11th October, says that it is most unjust that only one-fifth of the appointments in the Civil Service should be allowed to be filled by natives of India. Considering the population of India, is not this proportion a most inadequate one? It is the duty of Government to treat all sections of its subjects alike, irrespective of their caste, creed and colour.

Natives in the Civil Service.

ARYAVARTA,  
Oct. 11th, 1887.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, says that, according to the *Englishman* newspaper, the Hon'ble Govinda Ranade has not been removed from the special Judgeship. The Secretary of State for India has not yet passed any order in his case. It is, however, to be feared that the decision of the Secretary of State will not be favourable to the Honourable gentleman. Justice is not to be expected at the hands of Lord Cross.

The Hon'ble Govinda Ranade.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

23. The same paper, referring to the new legislation framed by the Government of India for the disposal of the property left by the late ex-King of Oudh, says that events alone can show whether the legislation in question will prove beneficial or not. All that can be said now is that, in curtailing the powers of ordinary Courts of Justice by means of extraordinary legislation, the Government of India has set a bad precedent. It is to be presumed, however, that what His Excellency Lord Dufferin, in whom the writer has full confidence, has done has been done from a desire to do good; and it will be well if the dependents of the ex-King suffer no hardship on account of this legislation.

SAHACHAR.

24. The same paper, referring to the reduction of the salaries of the Advocate-General, the Government Pleaders, the Government attorney, and some other functionaries in Madras, says that similar reductions should be made in Bengal also.

Reduction of expenditure in Madras.

SAHACHAR.

25. The same paper says that the inquiry into the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* has brought out two facts: first, that the men in charge of the steamers belonging to Messrs. Macneill and Company were in the habit of taking more than the regulation number of passengers on board their steamers, and, secondly, that the Police at Chandbali connived at this smuggling of passengers. Such being the case, both the Police and the Company should be punished, and not the Police alone. It may also be that the taking of more than the regulation number of passengers did not cause the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, still it cannot be denied that the Company have made themselves liable to punishment by committing an act which the law forbids.

Inquiry into the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*.

SAHACHAR.



**PRAJA BANDHU,**  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

26. *The Praja Bandhu*, of the 14th October, says that the use of country-made articles in the offices in the Madras Presidency has resulted in a saving to Government of Rs. 21,042 in 1886-87 in place of Rs. 5,720 in 1885-86. It is matter for wonder why the other presidencies do not follow the example of the Madras Presidency in this respect.

**URDU GUIDE,**  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

27. *The Urdu Guide*, of the 14th October, approves of Sir Stuart Bayley's selection by nomination of two candidates—one a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan,—for admission into the Statutory Civil Service. The Mahomedan community has benefited by this relaxation of the rule, which required that candidates for the statutory service should be selected by competitive examination.

**SAMAYA,**  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

28. *The Samaya*, of the 14th October, referring to the rule framed by the Government of India with a view of reducing the number of engineers in the service of Government, says that, if Government is so anxious to reduce the number of engineers in its service, why does it continue to import new men from the Cooper's Hill and other colleges? Government, as they say, is really penny wise and pound foolish.

**SAMAYA.**

29. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from the village of Barijhati, situated within the jurisdiction of the Chanditollah thana, in the district of Hooghly, complains of the very serious mischief which is being produced in that village, and in the surrounding locality, in consequence of the establishment of an outstill at Chanditollah. Thefts and dacoities have increased in number. The number of drunkards has also greatly increased, so much so that respectable women can now hardly venture out of their houses. Drunkards, stark naked, are now found dancing wild dances and singing obscene songs on the public roads and near the dwelling-houses of respectable men. The Lieutenant-Governor is earnestly exhorted to put an end to this disgraceful state of things.

**SANJIVANI,**  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

30. *The Sanjivani*, of the 15th October, referring to the Health Report of the Assam Government, and the comments of the Chief Commissioner thereon, makes the following observations:—

On referring to the report in question, it appears that for the last two years there have been more deaths than births in Assam Proper, there having been 61,956 births and 63,661 deaths in 1885, and 61,450 births and 71,496 deaths in 1886. As the population of Assam Proper is about 22½ lakhs, it is sure to undergo complete depopulation in 200 years if this state of things is allowed to exist. Now, as it is the duty of a Government to protect its subjects from both external and internal enemies, from the attacks of foreigners as well as from the ravages of famine and disease, the Government has surely failed to perform its duty in Assam. Instead, however, of taking steps to improve the sanitary condition of Assam, the Government of that province has threatened to reduce the number of dispensaries there, on the plea that subscriptions for charitable dispensaries from private sources are not forthcoming. At present there exist in Assam, understanding by that term not only Assam Proper, but all the three districts into which the province is divided, which has a population of 45 lakhs, only 50 charitable dispensaries. That gives on an average only one charitable dispensary for every lakh of the population; and instead of increasing this number, the Chief Commissioner threatens to reduce it. And what is the reason for this intended



reduction? It is this, that subscriptions from private sources are not forthcoming. What a proof this of the kind-heartedness of the civilised Englishmen, who call themselves the followers of Jesus Christ! The Government ought rather to reduce the expenditure on the army and the courts in order to find money for the medical relief of the poor. For the Government which fails to protect the persons and property of its subjects has no title to collect taxes from them.

The reason why the Assam Government proposes to reduce the number of charitable dispensaries in that province seems to be this—

Subscriptions in aid of dispensaries in Assam, given by Europeans, have risen from Rs. 6,337 in 1885 to Rs. 6,645 in 1886; but those given by natives have fallen from Rs. 8,612 in 1885 to Rs. 6,771 in 1886. The Chief Commissioner has not failed in his minute on the report to make reference to this munificence on the part of his own countrymen. But there is, in fact, nothing extraordinary in Europeans subscribing a few hundred rupees more than they did year before last for the medical relief of a province where the down-trodden coolie population has been the means of bringing them wealth without measure every year. About 2,500 coolies are being treated in the charitable dispensaries of Assam; and so the tea-planters are contributing only 2½ rupees a year for every coolie of theirs that has taken shelter in these dispensaries. But this contribution will be allowed to be hardly worth naming, when it is considered that charitable dispensaries are needed in Assam, especially for its oppressed coolie population. There should be a law compelling the planters to contribute 3 rupees per month for every coolie that is treated in these dispensaries. It is no doubt to be regretted that subscriptions from the natives have decreased. But considering that during the period under review only 1,398 natives, properly so called, were treated in the dispensaries of Assam, and that natives contributed Rs. 6,771 for them, it must be admitted that the rate at which the natives have subscribed is proportionately higher than that at which the Europeans have subscribed. But even supposing that natives have not properly responded to the call for subscriptions, and thereby failed to do their duty, that is no reason why Government also should fail in its duty by its poor, sick and suffering subjects. As the dumb millions of the Indian population, whom sickness has reduced to almost a moribund condition, are still straining every feeble nerve of theirs to fill the treasuries of Government, it also behoves Government, first and foremost, to make ample provision for the protection of their health and the safety of their lives.

31. The same paper, referring to the case of the cruel treatment of a ryot by an indigo-planter in Behar, as

A ryot whipped to death by an indigo-planter.

reported in the *Fortnightly Review*, by Mr. Stobie, observes that Mr. Stobie has

drawn a lively picture of how English offenders are tried in Indian Courts. The belief that English doctors often try to save English criminals by making false reports has taken a firm hold of the minds of many people in this country. That the Magistrate and the Police are often led by considerations of friendship with the accused to cause miscarriage of justice is also believed by many. Government should take steps to prevent these beliefs from taking permanent possession of the public mind. How long will the lives of Indians continue to be playthings at the hands of low class Englishmen?

BANJIVANI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

32. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th October, announces the death of Dibya Singh, the ex-Rajah of Pooree, in the Andamans. The entire Hindu community

The ex-Rajah of Pooree.

appealed to Sir Rivers Thompson on the occasion of the Jubilee for his release, but His Honour paid no heed to their entreaty. Twenty-three

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.



thousand convicts were released on the occasion of the Jubilee, but Dibya Singh was not released. His disappointment was so keen that two days after the celebration of the Jubilee he was found to have been afflicted with insanity. In this pitiable condition he lingered for a few days and then succumbed. His death will be a lasting blot on the British administration of India.

BANGALORE,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

33. The same paper disapproves of the intention of the Government of India to construct defensive works for all railway bridges. It is alleged that lands have been acquired on both sides of the Sone bridge for this purpose. It will really be a matter of shame if any such measures be taken in anticipation of a Russian or any other foreign invasion.

34. With reference to the views expressed by Sir Charles Turner regarding the employment of natives in the public service, the same paper makes the following observations :—

BANGALORE.

Sir Charles Turner's opinion about the employment of natives.

I.—Though the abolition of the Statutory Civil Service has been recommended by the majority of witnesses, yet the members of the Commission do not share their views, and the service will be retained. The writer approves this view. The Statutory Civil Service, instead of being abolished, should be remodelled and placed on an improved basis.

II.—The writer supports Sir Charles Turner's proposal to give all appointments of the value of more than Rs. 200 a month on the single and exclusive test of merit. Race distinction should never be made, and merit alone should in all cases be taken into consideration.

III.—The writer is glad to find Sir Charles Turner hitting the distinctive characteristics of Natives and Europeans. The Hindus have a decided superiority over Europeans in the qualities of the mind and heart. In physical strength, and the qualities connected therewith, Englishmen and other Europeans excel the Hindus. Sir Charles says that, though Englishmen are superior to Hindus in strength of body, they are inferior to the latter in the strength of intellect. The mind is decidedly superior to the body; hence Hindus are superior to Englishmen.

IV.—Sir Charles says that respectability and not wealth should be the recommendation for service. But respectability does not depend on wealth, but on good parentage and noble descent. In considering the claims of a candidate, his family respectability should therefore, in some cases, be taken into account.

V.—Sir Charles' opinion that natives should go to England in order that they may receive the best English education for public service in this country is not sound. The necessity of a thorough English education is admitted; but the English education obtainable in this country is considered sufficient. Justices Dwarka Nath and Ramesh Chandra Mitra are not considered in any way inferior in English attainments to any Dutta or Gupta who may have completed their education in England. It will be very bad if the Commission recommend the admission into the Civil Service of only such natives as visit England.



VI.—Sir Charles is sorry to find that the number of Europeans in the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services is very few. He says that ability, and not nationality, should regulate appointments to those services. As a matter of fact, however, the number of Europeans who can compete with Native Munsifs or Deputy Magistrates on Rs. 200 a month is very small; and there is no instance on record in which the candidature of a deserving European for either of those offices has been rejected.

VII. It is gratifying that the Commission will recommend a larger employment of natives in the Survey Department. It is hoped that the Commission will also recommend a larger employment of natives in the Police Department.

VIII. The report of the Public Service Commission will be submitted to the Viceroy, who will forward it with his remarks to the Secretary of State for final orders. Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether the natives will obtain even a small fraction of the concessions which may be proposed by the Commission.

35. The *Grāmbāst*, of the 17th October, says that the Board of Revenue is solely responsible for advising Government to establish an outstill at Ulubaria. Sir Steuart Bayley is also blamed in this connection for permitting the extension of the outstill system to that place, and for rejecting the memorial presented to him by so large a number of influential men in that locality.

GRAMBAST,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

36. The same paper complains that the peon attached to the Mahishrakha post office, who is entrusted with the duty of delivering letters to the residents of Ghattampore, does not properly perform his work. Numerous complaints are also heard against the post-master and the peon of the Batul post office. It would be better to appoint a resident of the village as post-master.

GRAMBAST.

37. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārān*, of the 17th October, says that native clerks in Government offices are now very much overworked, and that many among them are therefore dying an untimely death. Babu Bishnu Chandra Datta, a highly-placed clerk in the Military Pay Examiner's Office, has recently died from sheer overwork. Few able natives will like to become clerks, if clerks are in this way worked to death, and the efficiency of the Government offices is therefore likely to be slowly impaired. Will not Government cast a kindly look upon the unfortunate clerks in its offices?

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

38. The *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 17th October, referring to the reversal by the Secretary of State of the order of the Government of India stopping the extra allowances of certain Bombay Civilians, says that no good can be expected from the present Tory Secretary of State.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

39. The *Dainik and Samāchār Chandrikā*, of the 18th October, says that the labours of the Civil Service Commission will be closed in the ensuing cold weather, and the members will then prepare their report. It is true that there are men like Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Charles Turner, and Justice Rames Chandra Mittra on the Commission, who possess broad and liberal

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.  
Oct. 18th, 1887.



views ; but Anglo-Indian Civilians of Mr. Peacock's stamp form the preponderating element. Under these circumstances, it is easy to see that there will be a hard conflict between the members on many questions which require solution at their hands. Considering the constitution of the Commission, people do not expect from it the realization of even half their just hopes and aspirations. If the Commission's report is based strictly upon the evidence of the witnesses examined before it, it will be in the main favourable to the people of India ; but it is not very likely that the report will be drawn up upon that line alone. The members of the Commission will not be able to ignore, overlook or disregard the policy of the British administration in India. The majority of the witnesses have, for instance, spoken in favour of holding the Civil Service Examination in India ; but the Commission will not, it is clear, be able to accept this view of the matter. A Civilian can rise to the highest administrative posts in the country, not excepting the Lieutenant-Governorship ; but the Government cannot give the posts in the Civil Service to natives. Government has indeed made some native Civilians District Magistrates ; but it does not follow therefore that it will also make them Commissioners of Divisions. To do so would be to upset the policy of British administration in India. The Government may make large promises, but it is certain that it will never appoint a native to a Lieutenant-Governorship. There are, on the other hand, very few natives who can afford to go to England to compete for the Civil Service. It therefore appears that the decision of the Commission on the Civil Service question will be that the higher posts should be given only to those who succeed in the competition for the Civil Service in England, and that the Civil Service Examination should not be held in India. If the Civil Service Examination be held in India, the Civil Service will be literally crowded by natives, and the number of native civilians fit to have district charge will be very large.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 19th, 1887.

40. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th October, heartily thanks Sir Charles Turner for the assurance given by him that the Statutory Civil Service will be retained. The abolition of the Statutory Civil Service will be attended with incalculable mischief. It is true that the pay of the Covenanted Civil Servant is higher than that of the Statutory Civil servants, but the members of both sections of the service enjoy equal powers and privileges. Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, a member of the Statutory Civil Service, after serving as a Joint-Magistrate for some time, has, for instance, been appointed Civil and Sessions Judge of Noakholly. Is not this something? The day is very distant, and will probably never come, when the distinction between the black and the white will be forgotten. The people of India should not therefore clamour for what the English Government will never give them. They should remain content with what they can easily get, and it would be folly on their part to refuse to enjoy the favour which has been conferred upon them.

### III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SAMAYA,  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

41. The *Samaya*, of the 14th October, sees no necessity for special legislation which has been resorted to in relation to the estate of the late ex-King of Oudh. The all devouring policy of Lord Dalhousie has probably taken possession of the mind of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. At any rate, the necessity of this extraordinary piece of legislation should have been clearly explained to the public. It is apprehended lest the greed of Englishmen for money make them swerve in the present instance, from the path of rectitude. Government is requested to see that the dependents of the late ex-King are subjected to no oppression or privations.



## IV—NATIVE STATES.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, says that some people think that the Political Agent is at the bottom of the quarrel between the Maharajah Holkar and his mother. This, if true, will be a matter for deep regret. Some, again, think that the Government of India, which is offended with Holkar for his abrupt departure from England, has got up this quarrel with the object of punishing him. The writer will be sorry, but not at all surprised, if he sees Holkar injured in any way. It is to be hoped, however, that all rumours now afloat in this connection are absolutely baseless, and that young Holkar will suffer nothing at the hands of Lord Dufferin. The Government of India has full power to punish any Indian prince it likes; but true magnanimity will consist in not exercising that power.

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

43. The *Samaya*, of the 14th October, referring to the Nizam's donation to the Government of India, remarks that Government ought not to accept the offer because the state of the Nizam's own exchequer is not quite satisfactory. By giving away this large sum, the Nizam will be reduced to a situation in which it will be absolutely necessary for him to impose new taxes on his people. Would it be right and proper for the Government of India to involve a faithful ally in great financial difficulty by accepting so large a contribution from him?

SAMAYA,  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

44. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 14th October, says that Government ought not to accept the Nizam's donation. If it is accepted, other native princes will vie with the Nizam in displaying loyalty to the British Government and come forward with offers of money; and the result of all this will be the impoverishment of the Native States. Government should think twice before it accepts the Nizam's offer.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

45. The *Sulabh Samáchar and Kushdaha*, of the 14th October, says that, before accepting the money offered by the Nizam for strengthening frontier fortifications, the Government of India should carefully ascertain whether the offer is spontaneous, or has been forced from him by Colonel Marshall his Private Secretary. The present financial condition of the Government of India is not so bad as to justify the acceptance of donations made by feudatory and protected States. There are many wants in the Nizam's own territories which should be first supplied, and his subjects are also burdened with heavy taxes.

SULABHA SAMACHAR &  
KUSHDAHA  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

46. Writing with reference to the Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, the *Bangabási*, of the 15th October, observes that two things must be done to protect India from foreign invasion. The first is strengthening the frontier; the second is improving the condition of the native army. Loans have already been raised from the Gwalior State as well as from the public for constructing defensive works on the frontier. The money offered by the Nizam, if accepted at all, should be employed in effecting the improvement of the native army. It would be sheer waste to spend the Nizam's money on the frontier works. The Nizam has also offered his sword to the British Government. The Government should carefully note what this offer means. In repelling or destroying an enemy, an armed force is the first requisite, and it will be a triumph of policy on the part of the British Government to be able to muster a large army

BANGABASI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.



with little or no expenditure of its own money; and it is easy for the Government of India to achieve a triumph of this kind. The armies of all the native princes put together will be more than a match for not only Russia, but the whole world. But want of training and discipline has reduced the armies of the native princes to a worthless condition. If the British Government can make up its mind to regard the native princes as its friends, allies and supporters in times of difficulty and danger, it will find it easy to make its military position incomparably strong by advising those princes to improve the condition of their armies with the moneys which they may be able to contribute to its exchequer; and advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to make an earnest and sincere move in that direction. In consideration of his princely and loyal offer, the Nizam is entitled to have some substantial return; and the best way of making such a return will be for the Government of India to direct him to improve his own army with the money he offers to give away. Such a course will, on the one hand, set off England's magnanimity to the best advantage, and, on the other imperceptibly but substantially strengthen her own military position. The services rendered to the British Government by the Gwalior State may also be repaid in the same manner. Indeed the loyalty of all native princes should be rewarded in this manner; and if Government does this, no blame will attach to it for taking loans from native princes.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

47. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 17th October, is apprehensive lest the English Government should interfere in the quarrel between Maharajah Holkar and his mother. This family quarrel, coming close upon the awkward behaviour of the Maharajah in England, may be made the occasion of his ruin.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANÍ,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

48. The *Navavibhakar Sadhāraní*, of the 17th October, says that one effect of the Nizam's donation to the Government of India will be to prove to the world that the Indian princes are profoundly loyal to the British Government. The enemies of Englishmen will now think twice before they quarrel with them. The Government, however, ought not to accept this offer; for its acceptance will raise doubts about its solvency. People will surely lose confidence in the Government's power of the purse if they see that taxes upon taxes and loans upon loans notwithstanding, the Government cannot do without accepting the Nizam's donation; and the belief that Government's power of the purse is gone will do it more political harm than anything else; for in the world's belief in England's power of the purse rests the strongest basis of English rule in India. Government knows this very well, and will probably refuse to accept the donation. But the offer should be refused in such a way as not to hurt the feelings of the Nizam. The Nizam may be advised to spend this money for the benefit of his own people. He may be advised to establish a technical school in his own State for giving his people instruction in the mechanical arts. Such a school will do immense good not only to Hyderabad, but to all India. If this donation is accepted, other native princes will endeavour to imitate the example of the Nizam and come forward with similar donations; and as money for their donations will have to be raised from their subjects, it is clear that much hardship and dissatisfaction will be produced in the Native States. Thus, whatever advantage the Government may gain by accepting these donations will be more than counterbalanced by the very serious evils which their acceptance will necessarily give rise to among the subjects of the native princes.



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

49. The *Sár Sadhánidhi*, of the 10th October, is at a loss to make out why an extraordinary piece of legislation empowering the Governor-General in Council to deal with the estate of the late Wajid Ali Shah has been considered necessary. The legislation in question has encroached on the ordinary powers of the Civil and Criminal Courts, and on the Mahomedan law of inheritance. The doubts raised in the public mind by the enactment of such legislation will not be removed so long as the estate of the ex-King is not finally disposed of.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Oct. 10th, 1887.

50. The same paper says that the Government of India should not accept the Nizam's donation. Instead of taking pecuniary help from the Native Princes of India, it should rather call upon them to render it military service in times of war.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,

51. The *Sahachar*, of the 12th October, thus answers the strictures of the *Pioneer* newspaper on the Native Press :—

SAHACHAR,  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

1. The *Pioneer* and some other Anglo-Indian papers are actuated by so much hostility towards India and her people, and abuse them so immoderately, that their abusive utterances have come to be regarded as mere barking of street curs.

2. The *Pioneer* says that the native press in this country attacks Government from pure malice. But where is the native paper which systematically attacks Government? The Anglo-Indian papers are in the habit of charging native papers, in a *general sort of way*, with the use of abusive language; but they never *specify* cases or instances of such use. But is Government always faultless? And is any improvement of the administration possible without a systematic exposure of its defects and failings? Does the exposure of the defects of a Government mean endeavouring to subvert it? It is a fortunate circumstance that Lord Dufferin and the others who are at the head of the Indian Empire know more than the *Pioneer* does in this respect.

3. The *Pioneer* says that the only occupation of the native press is to abuse the European officers of Government. To this may it be replied that this is a very useful occupation, and the native press considers itself guilty of grave neglect of duty in not having, in the past, kept so sharp an eye upon the European officers of Government as it does at present. All real power is vested in these officers. They are constantly asked by the Government of India and the English ministers of Her Majesty the Queen to give opinions on important public questions. Such being the case, is it not just and proper that the people should ascertain and examine their ability to advise the authorities both here and at home? John Beames, for instance, stated before the Public Service Commission that the Indians are a dishonest people, and that they should therefore be prevented from entering the Civil Service. Now, is it not necessary to point out to the public how far the man, who accuses others of dishonesty, himself respects the principles of honesty? The *Pioneer* and others seem to think that Europeans should be considered to be above reproach. By no means. Notwithstanding what these men may say, the people of this country have a right to see how far the men who are fed and fattened with their money are true and faithful to it. They are already exercising this right, and they will continue to do so in future. If this be considered hostility and sedition on their part, there can be no help for it. But thank God again, the rulers and the statesmen of this country are not disciples of the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman*. Men like Sir Rivers Thompson do not often obtain governing power in any country.



4. The *Pioneer* says that in India the press enjoys more freedom than in Europe; but it should be borne in mind that in Europe the ruling power is not in the hands of foreigners. It should also be noted that the attempt to suppress the liberty of the press in Europe has given rise to secret societies of the Socialists, the Nationalists, the Nihilists, and so on. The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia know to their cost what these secret societies mean. These secret societies have made their lives miserable like those of prisoners. In this country, on the other hand, even rulers like Sir Rivers Thompson can travel from place to place without any guard to protect their persons. And would the *Pioneer* like to have secret societies in this country? The danger from such societies, if they are established, will be greater in this country than in Europe. For here the ordinary domestics and even the cooks of Europeans are natives, and were Nihilism to prevail here, the entire European population might be destroyed by poison in one day.

5. That the English rulers of India are in no fear of the knife and the pistol is simply because the people can give free expression to their sentiments and opinions. Would the *Pioneer* like to import those weapons of death into this country, and to convert this country into another Ireland, or Poland or Bulgaria? Gag the press to-day, and all India will to-morrow become hostile to Government, and Russian emissaries will ere long fill the country. The people are now ready and willing to unite with Government in defending the country against Russian invasion. But gag the press, and all their ardour and enthusiasm will vanish. But God be thanked again, the Indian empire is not guided by the counsels of men like the Editor of the *Pioneer*. Lord Dufferin is a sound and experienced politician.

6. It is a matter for wonder that, though the writers in the native press have learnt to express themselves with caution, and though they seldom commit errors of fact, their enemies have not ceased to abuse them. But let their enemies do and say what they may, the writers in the native press will resolutely and valiantly do what they have so long done. They are the subjects of the Queen-Empress, and not of any individual Englishman, and it will be enough if they be loyal to the Queen.

SAHACHAR.  
Oct. 12th, 1887.

52. Referring to Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's recent letter, the same paper makes the following observations:—

Maharajah Dhuleep Singh's letter.

1. There is considerable doubt as to the genuineness of the letter. The letter may have been written by a Russian or by some foolish Anglo-Indian native hater.
2. Genuine or forged, the people of India strongly repudiate the letter.
3. If the letter is genuine, then Dhuleep must be pronounced to have gone mad. For no man, who is in his senses, gives out the schemes which he intends to adopt against his enemy.
4. If the letter is written by a Russian, there can be no doubt that Russia intends to intimidate the English by writing it, and thus to carry out without difficulty the designs she entertains against Turkey in Europe. If this be her scheme, it is destined to fail.
5. If the letter is a fabrication of some mischievous Anglo-Indian, no punishments can be considered adequate for him.
6. As to the statement made in the letter that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has the sympathy of the Indian Princes who are oppressed and cheated of their dues by the British Government, and that he has received pecuniary aid from the



people of the Punjab and from other parts of India, sufficient to place him above want, this is simply incredible.

There is no reason why this letter, like many others which have from time to time been circulated in the Punjab, should not be considered as a forged document. All such letters aim at the same object, namely, to create ill-feeling in the mind of the British against the natives of this country, and thus to prevent the people from obtaining any political rights from their English rulers. Everybody knows that the article against the native princes of India, published some time ago in the leading English journals, was directly inspired by Anglo-Indians. Who shall then blame the man who sees an Anglo-Indian hand in the drawing up of this present letter that is ascribed to Dhuleep Singh? Government ought to enquire into and ascertain the mystery of the affair. It is not easy to see why this letter was refused publication in the leading English and Indian papers. True loyalty is not shaken by the ravings of madness. Reference is then made to the Nizam's donation to the Government of India, and it is observed that such loyalty as the Nizam's cannot be shaken by Dhuleep's letter. The Nizam has been unjustly deprived of the Berars by the British Government; but his loyalty to that Government is as deep and firm and warm as ever. Such loyalty as this can be found in India alone, and Englishmen know this very well. The people of India are ready to sacrifice their lives and property in order to defend England against Russia.

53. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 13th October, thinks that the Government of India has at present no need for the Nizam's money. It should therefore refuse the Nizam's offer with thanks, and ask His Highness to reserve his munificence for some more suitable occasion.

BHARAT MITRA.  
Oct. 13th 1887.

54. The *Samaya*, of the 14th October, complains that, though the ex-Rajah of Pooree died at the Andamans on the 25th August last, Government gave no notice of the occurrence before the month of October. Was Government afraid of giving timely notice of the Rajah's death to his bereaved family? The writer feels deeply aggrieved at this cruel behaviour on the part of Government. The people of this country did not dream that such sorrow would be caused to them by Sir Steuart Bayley.

SAMAYA.  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

55. The same paper thus examines the charges which the *Pioneer* newspaper and the Native Press of Bengal has brought against the native press of Bengal :—

SAMAYA.

1. The *Pioneer* says that the way in which the native papers are conducted is calculated to make people disloyal to the Government. But can the *Pioneer* quote from the native papers any passage which is calculated to produce such an effect? It is the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* and other English journals, and not the native papers, that are guilty of writing in a tone of disloyalty towards the Government.

2. The *Pioneer* justly says that the native papers have acquired much importance, and that they cannot now be neglected with impunity. But does that mean that they are doing mischief to the country?

3. According to the *Pioneer* the native press is continually harping on the injustice and oppression of Government, and finding fault with its officers, and as the readers of the vernacular papers are mostly half-educated or uneducated people, the effect produced on their minds by such harping is often mischievous.

To this it may be replied that it is not true that the native papers are read only by half-educated or uneducated people. As the editors of those papers are often men of learning and experience, their papers are read by



all classes of people. It is equally untrue to say that the native press is continually dwelling on the dark side of the English administration in India, and is deliberately given to finding fault with its officers. The native press entertains a just appreciation of the benefits of British rule, and it is its respect for truth and justice alone that makes it attack Government officers, no matter how high their position may be; and its stern sense of duty prevents it from praising all officers of Government indiscriminately.

4. The *Pioneer* says that the native papers are disseminating poison throughout the country in an imperceptible form, and that poison will one day make its existence felt in an unpleasant form. To this it is replied that, instead of doing harm to British rule, the native papers are strengthening its foundations. It was the absence of an influential native press that made the sepoy mutiny so dangerous. The proposal to deprive the native press of its liberty will, if carried into effect, produce more harm than good. The native press will gladly part with its liberty if it only feels assured that the Government of the country will be always conducted on just and equitable principles. Again, if any section of the Indian press is to be deprived of its liberty, it is the Anglo-Indian section that should be deprived of it. It is not also true, as the *Pioneer* says, that the press enjoys more liberty in India than in England; the very reverse seems to be the truth.

5. Lastly, the native press is perfectly indifferent as to whether or not the ordinary provisions of the Penal Code are enforced against it. For if those provisions are ever enforced, it is the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* and such like Anglo-Indian papers that will suffer most, whereas the injury done to the native press will be nil, or at the best infinitesimal.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Oct. 14th, 1887.

56. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 14th October, says that the native press will not flinch from its duty, even if the officers of Government are allowed to prosecute it in courts of law without the permission of Government as proposed by the *Pioneer* newspaper. Such a change of procedure, in regard to press prosecutions if made, will no doubt cause much hardship to writers in the native press who are mostly poor men. They will expect to be justly dealt with in courts of justice, and especially in those courts of justice in the mofussil which are presided over by Judges of the type of Jeffries and Scroggs. These writers in the native press have strength of no other kind than moral strength on their side, knowing as they do that what they write is neither false nor exaggerated.

PRAJA BANDHU.

57. The same paper says that the *Pioneer*, which often taxes native papers with untruthfulness, has recently given a remarkable proof of its own truthfulness in criticising the proceedings of a meeting which took place lately at Chandernagore to consider the question of the abolition of the High Court at that place. The *Pioneer* says that Baboo Ram Narain Chatterjee, a local Pleader, took an active part in getting up the meeting, because he apprehends injury to his own bread and butter, or dāl and bhāt, from the proposed abolition of the High Court. But it is not the fact that Baboo Ram Narain is a local Pleader, and that his protest proceeded from selfish motives. So much for the truthfulness of the *Pioneer*, the mouth-piece of all veracious Anglo-Indian journals!

PRAJA BANDHU.

58. The same paper says that the injury repeatedly done to Dhuleep Singh by the British Government has broken his heart. It is out of deep despair that the Maharajah says that he will devote all the remaining days of his life to the work of rescuing India from the English yoke.



59. The *Sanjivant*, of the 15th October, says that there is no denying that the English Government has dealt most unjustly by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Dhuleep had hopes that his paternal kingdom would be restored to him. But it must be admitted that he would have failed to govern his kingdom even if the English Government had restored it to him. The private estates of the Maharajah should, if possible, be restored to him, and he himself called back to England. That Dhuleep will be able to create disturbances in India by his presence cannot be believed for one moment.

SANJIVANTI,  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

60. The *Bangabasi*, of the 15th October, referring to the letter alleged to have been written by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, remarks that disappointment has turned Dhuleep mad. Russia is at the bottom of all this, and Dhuleep is simply acting under her directions. The Editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, M. Katkoff, Dhuleep's principal supporter, is dead, but the *Gazette* still exists, and Dhuleep is merely a tool in the hands of the *Moscow Gazette*. An attempt is being made in his name to incite the people of India against the British Government; but all this effort will be simply ineffectual. The loyalty of the people of India to British rule is of the steadiest kind, and the enemy of the British Government is also their enemy. Dhuleep may be the son of Maharajah Runjit Singh, but he has forfeited the sympathy of all Indians by taking up his present attitude of hostility towards the British Government, and the Punjab will rejoice if he dies. The Indians are sorry for Dhuleep, but they are indignant at his conduct.

BANGABASI  
Oct. 15th, 1887.

61. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 17th October, asks Lord Dufferin and clerks in the Government offices. Lord Dufferin, who is noted for his kindness towards the clerks in the office of his Private Secretary, to take some steps to secure better treatment for the clerks as a body at the hands of their European masters in all the offices of Government.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

62. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 17th October, says that consumption being an incurable disease, there would have been no harm in releasing Dibia Singh, when Government found him attacked with that disease. It would have been an act of kindness on the part of the Government to have allowed the poor Raja to die in the midst of his family, and the public would also have felt great satisfaction if that had been done. But considerations like these find no place in the mind of the British Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

63. The *Som Prakash*, of the 17th October, says that, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary made by the truthful and discriminating correspondent of the *Times*, it is a fact that everybody in India is dissatisfied with Lord Cross's decision in the Cambay case. It is most unjust that the *Times* correspondent should thus mislead the British public in a matter of this kind. Government ought to institute an enquiry into this matter.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

64. The same paper thanks Government for its supply to the Editor of some papers containing an account of the wool manufacture in Bengal. The Editor will feel extremely benefited if all other official information is thus timely supplied to him.

SOM PRAKASH.

65. The same paper says that everybody in India, learned or unlearned, is alive to the benefits which the British Government has conferred on this country, and would like to see British rule prolonged in India. What the natives complain of is the abuse of power by the British officials, and the

SOM PRAKASH.



non-adoption of a policy suitable to the condition and requirements of the country. But such is India's ill luck, that every mild representation of this kind on the part of her people evokes only stern rebuke from her rulers. Alas for India that such things were reserved for her! Poor India! your sons are now trodden under foot by boastful Mlechchhas inhabiting a petty island; but let the Mlechchhas do what they may, the people are ready to suffer anything and everything. They will only pray to God that their rulers may treat them with kindness and affection, and that British rule in India may last for ever.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANÍ,  
Oct. 17th, 1887.

66. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 17th October, thus repels the charges brought against the native press by the *Pioneer* newspaper:—

The *Pioneer* and the native press of Bengal.

1. The principal fault of the native press consists in its truthfulness and outspokenness. Outspoken people are never very popular; and so it is with the native press. It is for its outspokenness, that the native press is not liked by the English officials, whose faults and shortcomings it often exposes.
2. The charge that the editors of the native papers are mostly ill-educated men is absolutely false, as will appear from the fact that men like Baboos Bhudeb Mookerjee, Sambhu Chandra Mukherji, Rajendra Lall Mitra, Sisir Kumar Ghosh, &c., are editors of native papers. How many Anglo-Indian editors can compare with these men?
3. It is absolutely wrong to say that the editors of the native papers are disappointed placemen. None of these editors have ever been anxious to secure Government service.
4. The charge of writing without sufficient information has also been laid at the door of the writers in the native press. This charge is also without foundation. Native editors are said to write without correct information, simply because they cannot write in a manner which would be pleasing to Englishmen. As the faults of English officials are often exposed by the native press, they find it convenient in self-defence to question the knowledge and information possessed by the writers in that press. In many cases, however, the native press is not so well informed as the Anglo-Indian press, and that is, *first*, because Government supplies more official information to the Anglo-Indian press than to the native press; and *secondly*, because European officials privately communicate much important official information to the writers in the Anglo-Indian press.
5. As to the charge that the native press is given to abusing and finding the faults of Government officers, it may be asked whether true greatness in a public writer does not consist in writing against official oppression and exposing official misdoings. The fact is that whenever any offending officer of Government is exposed in the native press, Anglo-Indian editors attribute the act to unworthy motives. This is very improper.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHÍKA.  
Sept. 8th, 1887.

67. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 8th September, notes that Lady Dufferin is disposed to establish hospitals in connection with the municipalities of Bengal for affording medical relief to the female population of this country. Such hospitals, if established, will do great good to the womanhood of India.

Municipal Female Hospitals.



68. The same paper learns that many students of the Calcutta University have sent up petitions to the Registrar of that University praying for the elimination of Sanskrit from the curriculum of studies for the First Arts Examination, and the substitution of Bengali for it. The editor, however, would like to see the advancement of Sanskrit learning in the hands of the University.

Bengali versus Sanskrit.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.  
Sept. 8th, 1887.

69. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 10th September, says that there has hardly been any rainfall in the town of Cuttack since the commencement of the month of Sraban, and it is apprehended that there will be a partial failure of crops this year.

Rainfall in Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Sept. 10th, 1887.

70. The same paper, in referring to the opening of the Coast Canal for traffic, says that sooner arrangements for regular traffic in this canal are made the better.

The Orissa Coast Canal.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

71. The same paper learns from the *Indian Daily News* that Mr. Beames, while acting as a Member of the Board of Revenue, was directed by Government to see if any reduction in the Board's Office could be effected. Accordingly Mr. Beames had his notes prepared and kept them in the Board's office, from which they were somehow or other removed and published in the *Daily News*. Mr. Secretary Buckland, suspecting that some of the amlah were implicated in the matter, has issued stringent orders to the effect that no holidays or leave will be granted to the office people on Saturdays and on other special occasions so long as the guilty party is not detected. This order is harsh and unjust in consideration of the nature of the offence, which is very trifling. The Editor requests the Government to see to the matter.

The Board of Revenue.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

72. The same paper, of the 17th September, regrets to observe that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in reviewing the working of the Forest Department, has omitted to mention anything regarding the inconveniences to which the people are subjected owing to the difficulty of procuring fuel from jungles and permitting cattle to graze therein. It behoves Government, while reviewing the working of any department, to point out whether that working has been attended with advantage or disadvantage to the people of the country.

The Forest Department.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Sept. 7th, 1887.

73. The *Sanskáraka*, of the 8th September, in an article headed "Orissa Railway," advocates the construction of the Naraj-Puri Railway, and exhorts the rich men of the province to join in the undertaking.

A Railway to Puri.

SANSKARAKA,  
Sept. 8th, 1887.

74. The same paper gives a brief historical sketch of the town of Bhuddruck, in the course of which it is stated that the town in question has fallen in importance. The advisability of removing the slaughter-houses from the side of the main road to some secluded part of the town, and setting apart a suitable place for burying the dead bodies of the Mussulmans of the town, is suggested, and the Deputy Magistrate of the sub-division, Baboo Pran Kissen Das, is earnestly requested to attend to the matter.

Bhuddruck Municipal matters.

SANSKARAKA.

75. The *Navasamád*, of the 15th September, is of opinion that either Bengali or Uriya should be substituted for Sanskrit at the First Arts examination.

Sanskrit in the Calcutta University.

NAVASAMVAD,  
Sept. 15th, 1887.



NAVABHARAT.  
Sept. 15th, 1887.

76. The same paper advises the Government to make over the construction of railways in Orissa to some private company, otherwise all hope of seeing railways in Orissa must be given up.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 22nd October 1887.*